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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/770,118	02/02/2004	Timothy M. Roewe	DACI 3303	9348
321 75	90 08/26/2004		EXAM	INER
SENNIGER P	OWERS LEAVITT	COHEN, AMY R		
ONE METROP	OLITAN SQUARE		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
16TH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ST LOUIS, MO	O 63102		2859	

DATE MAILED: 08/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/770,118	ROEWE, TIMOTHY M.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Amy R Cohen	2859			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1)□	Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	ion of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠	<u></u>					
Applicati	ion Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>02 February 2004</u> is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
2) Notice 3) Information	te of References Cited (PTO-892) te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) or No(s)/Mail Date 4/27/04.	4) Interview Summa Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:				

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-7, 10-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bush et al. (U. S. Patent No. 1,921,213).

Bush et al. teaches a page indicator (1) for identifying a page (3) having generally perpendicular first and second free edge margins forming a corner of the page, the page indicator comprising: a panel (1) having a front surface and a back surface; a flap (the flap portion is the portion which overlaps the page at 3a on Fig. 2) connected to the panel and moveable between a first position (Fig. 1) wherein said flap is substantially coplanar with said panel and a page receiving position (Fig. 2) wherein said flap is pivoted away from said panel to provide an opening for receiving said corner of a page, the panel having a first edge margin (line A-B) and a second edge margin (line A-C) that are substantially perpendicular (Fig. 1), said first and second edge margins of the panel being shaped and arranged relative to the flap such that when the flap receives the page corner, the first panel edge margin projects from and is generally parallel to the first free edge margin of the page and the second panel edge margin projects from and is generally parallel to the second free edge margin of the page whereby the page indicator may be engaged adjacent either free edge margin of the page for opening to the page (Figs. 1 and 2).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said first and second panel edge margins are sized to extend from respective page edge margins by at least about 1/8 of an inch (Fig. 2).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said first and second edge margins of the panel define a corner of the indicator, the corner being generally aligned with the corner of the page and with a diagonal line of the page passing through the corner of the page upon insertion of said page corner into the opening (Figs. 2 and 3).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein the back surface of the panel is disposed for contacting with a front surface of the page and a front surface of the flap is disposed for contacting a back surface of the page such that a portion of the panel overlays said page such that the front surface of the panel is visible to a reader of the page (Col 2, lines 70-90, specifically lines 75-78 wherein the "reverse side" is written on. Since the Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the reverse of claim 4, claim 4 limitation would be met by looking at the reverse side of page 3 to which the page indicator is attached.).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said flap is disposed within a periphery of the panel such that said opening (2) is defined between the flap and panel, the panel and flap having opposed edges arranged for wedging portions of the page therebetween for holding the page indicator on the page (Figs. 2 and 3).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said opposed edges of the panel and the flap meet at least one junction between the flap and the panel, the at least one junction being adapted to engage one of the adjacent page edge margins upon insertion of said page corner into the opening (Figs. 1-3, the junction being on one of the ends of the slit 2).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said opposed edges of the panel and the flap meet at two junctions within the periphery of the panel, each junction being adapted to engage a respective one of the page edge margins (Figs. 1-3, the junctions being each end of the slit 2).

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Bush et al. teaches a page indicator (1) for identifying a page (3) having generally perpendicular first and second free edge margins forming a corner of the page, the page indicator comprising: a panel (1) having a front surface and a back surface and a first edge margin and a second edge margin, a flap (the flap portion is the portion which overlaps the page at 3a on Fig. 2) connected to the panel and moveable between a first position (Fig. 1) wherein said flap is substantially coplanar with said panel and a page receiving position (Fig. 2) wherein said flap is pivoted away from said panel to provide an opening for receiving said corner of the page, the flap having a hinge axis for movement of the flap away from the panel and a centerline passing through the hinge axis (Figs. 2 and 3), the flap being arranged relative to the first and second edge margins of the panel such that said centerline of the flap is non-perpendicular to the first and second edge margins of the panel (Figs. 1-3).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said first and second edge margins of the panel define a corner of the indicator, the corner being located generally on a diagonal line of the page passing through the corner of the page upon insertion of said page corner into the opening (Figs. 1-3).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said flap centerline and said corner the indicator are generally aligned (Figs. 1-3).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said first and second panel edge margins are sized to extend from respective page edge margins by at least about 1/8 of an inch (Fig. 2).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein the back surface of the panel is disposed for contacting with a front surface of the page and a front surface of the flap is disposed for contacting a back surface of the page such that a portion of the panel overlays said page such that the front surface of the panel is visible to a reader of the page (Col 2, lines 70-90, specifically

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lines 75-78 wherein the "reverse side" is written on. Since the Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the reverse of claim 14, claim 14 limitation would be met by looking at the reverse side of page 3 to which the page indicator is attached.).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said flap is disposed within a periphery of the panel such that said opening (2) is defined between the flap and panel, the panel and flap having opposed edges arranged for wedging portions of the page therebetween for holding the page indicator on the page (Figs. 2 and 3).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said opposed edges of the panel and the flap meet at least one junction between the flap and the panel, the at least one junction being adapted to engage one of the adjacent page edge margins upon insertion of said page corner into the opening (Figs. 1-3, the junction being on one of the ends of the slit 2).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said opposed edges of the panel and the flap meet at two junctions within a periphery of the panel, each junction being adapted to engage a respective one of the page edge margins (Figs. 1-3, the junctions being each of the ends of the slit 2).

Bush et al. teaches the page indicator wherein said junctions are substantially aligned with said hinge axis of the flap (Figs. 1-3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. Claims 8, 9, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bush et al. in view of Wilson (U. S. Patent No. 2,633,372).

Bush et al. discloses the page indicator as described above in paragraph 2.

Bush et al. does not specifically disclose the page indicator wherein said panel is made at least in part of leather; at least in part of vinyl.

Wilson discloses a page indicator wherein said panel is made at least in part of leather; at least in part of vinyl (Col 4, lines 42-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify that the page marker of Bush et al. be partly of leather or vinyl, as taught by Wilson, since these are both durable, light, and flexible materials which would be easily drawn over a corner of a page.

Conclusion

- 5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents disclose page indicators Clark (U. S. Patent No. 5,103,758), Haessler (U. S. Patent No. 2,116,147), and Paine (U. S. Patent No. 302,768).
- 6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amy R Cohen whose telephone number is (571) 272-2238. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 am 5 pm, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Diego F. Gutierrez can be reached on (571) 272-2245. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ARC

August 18, 2004

Diego Gutierrez Supervisory Examiner

Tech Center 2800